

longer extant construction camp. The bridge is very well documented. The Bridge Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Highways and Transportation maintains a permanent copy of the building plans and has complete files noting the limited modifications and additions that have affected it. The transient nature of the construction camp, which existed for only about one year, has meant that little has been found to document its layout. It included engineers' quarters, blacksmithing facilities, a small power plant, and dining and sleeping accommodation for a crew of about 100. Only a few photos showing the camp have been collected, while the few surface traces remaining have been obliterated by construction of the new bridge.

Recording of the artifact has begun. Presentation of the historical data to a local audience has prompted interest in the structure as a heritage piece. A more extensive article is in preparation to bring the artifact to a larger professional audience. Finally, it is hoped that both the preceding activities and the present article will encourage interest in the heritage of our country, perhaps the most important function that any artifact can perform.

The final responsibility of industrial archaeology is preservation of the significant artifact. The fate of the Borden Bridge is still unknown. The historical data make a good case for its preservation as an important artifact. However, large in-place engineering structures such as a bridge are impossible to treat as usual museum acquisitions. In

Ontario, the Ministries of Transportation and Communications and Citizenship and Culture have addressed this problem and created heritage criteria and a scale of options to minimize the loss of heritage bridges. The heritage criteria include items such as the age and construction material of the structure, information on the designer, the typicality of the design, and the visual and historical importance of the structure to the local environment. The preservation options run from "maintenance and/or strengthening of a bridge without significant material change to its visual appearance" to "a graphic and verbal display of the former structure utilizing information collected in the recording and detailed documentation mitigation measure."<sup>3</sup> The possibilities for the Borden Bridge are only beginning to be explored at this time, but some form of recognition for the structure appears to be appropriate.

#### NOTES

1. Quoted in Theodore A. Sande, *Industrial Archeology: A New Look at the American Heritage* (New York: Penguin Books Ltd., 1978), p. vii.
2. C.J. Mackenzie and B.A. Evans, "The Borden Bridge, Saskatchewan." *Engineering Journal* 20, no. 5 (May 1937), pp. 229-42 and "The Borden Bridge, Saskatchewan, Discussion," *Engineering Journal* 20, no. 10 (October 1937), pp. 777-80.
3. David J. Cuming, *Bridges and Environmental Assessment* (Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, 1981), pp. 26-27.

David Neufeld

## The Use of Primary Documents as Computerized Collection Records for the Study of Material Culture\*

### Summary of the Project

*During the summers of 1983-84, the Nova Scotia Museum undertook a newspaper research project which originated with the Newfoundland Museum in 1979. The original project set out to index advertisements for commodities found in nineteenth-century newspapers by way of systematically classifying and structuring the information for data entry into a computer retrieval system*

*which would provide an inventory of goods and services available in Newfoundland for that period and which would thereby augment the documentation for the museum collections. The project was later taken up by the National Museum of Man and initiated at the New Brunswick Museum in 1982 and at the Nova Scotia Museum in 1983. Work began at the Prince Edward Island Museum and Heritage Foundation in 1984.*

*While the original focus and method for structuring the data were retained, the Nova Scotia Project was expanded in order that the treatment of the newspaper material would reflect the broad interpretation of "material culture" appropriate to the nature and distribution of the large and decentralized provincial collections of artifacts and sites. The project also took into consideration the enhanced capabilities of the national retrieval system presently used for artifact and specimen records. The sense of an increasing necessity to develop an integrated information matrix which makes use of this sophisticated technology to bridge some large gaps in the museum documentation of material culture*

\* Editorial Note: The project described in this paper forms part of the Atlantic Canada Newspaper Survey, various elements of which have been the subject of previous communications in *Material History Bulletin*. Original plans anticipated a third summer's work in 1985, taking advantage of the federal government's Career Oriented Summer Employment Programme for university students. The pressure of regular activities, however, will prevent the Nova Scotia Museum from participating as expected, and the work will be put on hold. It is hoped that work in other provinces will continue insofar as the National Museum of Man is, itself, able to sponsor the programme or as resources in various provinces permit.

was central to development of the methodology for this project. The concept of this matrix is based on an extended view of the "collection record" where "subject" within the conceptual framework of material culture is the organizing principle and where the appropriate structuring of the data for computer cross-reference and retrieval is the integrating mechanism. The following discussion outlines the basis for the approach taken in light of traditional approaches to documenting collections and the potential demand for information.

### Introduction and Rationale: Expectations for the Documentation of Collections

In recent years the Canadian museum community has acquired an uneasy self-consciousness, shaped by the growing articulation of public and professional expectations of museums. This, at least in part, is an outcome of the rapid growth of the heritage industry and the concentrated "collecting" of the past two decades. The state of unease has been productive insofar as the development of management strategies for these typically large and varied collections has been given particular attention and support. This development of "collections management" has not only been made possible but has been accelerated through a relatively systematic, though not untroubled, application of computer technology unique to Canada.<sup>1</sup> As well, a certain edge has been added with the growing public demand for access to collections and with increased consideration for the legal and ethical implications for "public trust." However, where "documentation" has been emphasized as a means by which collections can be accounted for and access established, expectations for documenting collections remain unclear and the actual records for individual artifacts (which constitute the present documentation system for collections), have not as yet been sufficiently used for research or subjected to appraisal to further agitate concern. The acid test is on the horizon with the growing development of the study and presentation of "material culture" and the increasing sophistication of related research requirements.

The present artifact or collection records in fact reflect what has up to this point been a necessary preoccupation with the physical management or basic accounting for collections. The resulting skeletal record system provides a level of documentation which is largely descriptive and reflects "inventory" considerations for objects (identification, classification, and descriptions of physical attributes which are variable in length and complexity). To a small extent contextual information is included in reference to provenance and maker/artist biographic information. This tenacious notion of "documentation," albeit veiled by variable and indefinite expectations, presents certain and central questions: What purpose do we ultimately want the information we gather about our "collections" to serve and to what extent does it anticipate the breadth of material culture studies which museums hope to serve? Given the apparent and necessarily pragmatic limitations

**GARDEN SEEDS.**  
 IMPORTED, From LONDON,  
 In the Ship ADAMANT, Capt. WILSON,  
 And to be SOLD,  
 By *James Creighton,*  
 A Large Variety of GARDEN SEEDS,  
 Early Charlton, Golden Hotspur, Rounseville and  
 and Dwarf Marrow Pease, Early Hotspur, Lisbon  
 and Windsor Beans, Colley flower, Early Battersea,  
 Red Sugar Loaf and Large Hollow Cabbage, Yellow  
 and green curl'd Savoy, Purple and White Brocoli,  
 Green and Brown do. Brown Dutch and common  
 Cabbage Lettice, Round and prickly Spinage, Sal-  
 lading and short ropt Raddish, Red and White Beet  
 Short Green and Turkey Cucumber, Sallery, Pars-  
 ley, Purslain Turnips, common and curl'd Creeffes,  
 Parsnips, Carrots, Asparagus, Onions, Summer Sa-  
 voy, Sweet Majoram, Thyme and Sage, White Mus-  
 tard, and White Gofis, Lettice, Hemp, White and  
 Red Clover, Rye Grafs Seeds, and different sorts of  
 Birds Seeds.

**Flower SEEDS.**  
 Brompton Stock, ten week, ditto, Gent. ditto,  
 chin Asters, double Larkspurs, Love lies bleeding,  
 Calvolvoly major, Saffrons, scarlet Lychinis, Clary,  
 Cherville Queenflock, sweet Scabious, double Holy-  
 hock, double Balsam, and a great Veriety of other  
 Flower Seeds.

Fig. 1. Merchants' advertisement. (Source: The authors.)

of artifact records, what is their purpose, how can they be augmented, and to what extent can the notion of "collection record" be extended to reflect the domain of material culture? At the practical level, and on the assumption that a "collection record" is essentially an extension of the concept of an "artifact record," how can this kind of record be structured along the same principles for the purposes of retrieval by the system which presently handles artifact records?

### Limitations of the Artifact Record

Research in the broadly defined area of material culture, albeit object-oriented, necessarily requires thematic or contextual amplification. For example, inventories of tools must always be considered with reference to the makers and users, the place and time of use, and to the social and economic context of their time. These inventories must, if they are to be of value to the study of the culture which generated the artifacts, refer also to the needs and the ideas which shaped them. Individual artifact records refer to specific elements of context, yet any composite of artifact records cannot reconstitute the entirety of their context. Their value is in their illumina-

tion of certain aspects of context (depending of course on the extent to which they are "complete"). In fact, in order to guarantee the reliability of the indication of context provided by artifact records, a thorough contextual framework which draws on all appropriate and available sources of information must be constructed.

Presently, collections of objects are documented almost exclusively through the "artifact record" — the complement of traits specific to a single object or closely related group of objects. In referring to the limitations of this type of record within the overall spectrum of information useful to the study of history and culture, it should be made clear that the inherent value of "artifact data" is not in question; rather, that the present records for collections of artifacts are limited by traditions determining their content and by the logistics of organizing information in the form of "record" for the purposes of access and management.

The tradition of "explaining" artifacts through their physical attributes has been aptly named the "fallacy of reductionism"<sup>2</sup> and very much reflects a historical pattern of collecting and connoisseurship from which museums are only beginning to emerge. Here, the limitation is one of vision and institutional objective. The resulting record systems for these collections are characterized by a certain starkness which can sometimes seem exaggerated when recalled from computer files.

HALIFAX, 8th May, 1753.

## RAN Away a smart Well-looking

Negro BOY, named Peter, about Seventeen Years of Age; had On when he went a way a blue Jacket; round Hat, New Trowsers of white Duck; new Shoes and large plated Buckles; he is round faced, speaks broken English, and when spoke to has a remarkable Smile on his Countenance, short and stout maid; has been used to the Carpenters business, and may attempt to pass for a free Man; this is to warn all Masters of Vessels and Others not to harbour or Carry of said Negro, as he is the property of the Subscriber; any one that will apprehend the said Negro so that his Master may receive him, Shall receive Eight Dollars Reward from.

HUGH KIRKHAM.

N. B. If he is stript he has his Country marks on his back in the form of a Square, thus.

• • •  
• • •  
• • •

Any Person harbouring or Concealing said Boy will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.—if he returns of his Own Accord there will be nothing done to him.

Fig. 2. Advertisement for a runaway slave. (Source: The authors.)

The limitations imposed by the process of generating "information"<sup>3</sup> from so-called "unstructured" data (in this case textual data), for the purpose of creating a systematic information system, are easily outweighed by the acceleration of possibilities if the information is appropriately "structured." The process of structuring information for computer management must refer to both the way in which people actually process information (or impose organizational patterns on the seemingly random "information environment" by way of categorizing strategies) and the capability of the particular computer system used for organizing the "chunks" of information.<sup>4</sup>

Structuring information necessarily involves a process of interpretation and distillation where meaning is abstracted by identifying and grouping "significant elements." Where manual information systems traditionally corralled significant information components through the arbitrary structure of a "record," computers have, in a sense, undone and reassembled the traditional idea of "record," whereby the components of information are kept in a more fluid form. The initial record which organizes and structures the "raw" data can in fact be quite complex without (ideally) inhibiting the shuffling and reassembly process — resulting in a potentially vast complex of "records."

Back to the artifact record. While the basic documentation of artifact collections has certainly benefited from the application of computer technology (where a greater spectrum of attribute distinctions has been built into the initial record, allowing far greater possibilities for inventory comparisons and physical analysis), the possibilities for documenting and retrieving contextual associations have barely been tapped, leaving the artifact records, individually and collectively, largely incomplete.

### Information Matrix Aligning Collection Records on the Basis of Subject and Context

The traditional approach to organizing information on the basis of the physical attributes of the "collections" has been appropriate for the practical and necessary considerations of preservation, storage, and rudimentary access (visible or physical access). This seems to be universally true for archival, fine art, and museum collections and is unavoidable given the specialized nature of these collections and the variety of material with which to contend. This approach has had a rather overpowering effect on the content of the artifact record and consequently on the balance of the resulting information system, particularly for museums where minute details of descriptive attributes have served as a kind of surrogate for "documenting" collections. The outcome of this pattern has been a polarization of information in museums, with artifact records at one side and the highly-focused, specific results of research at the other with little between. The

potential for knitting this gap together by way of an information matrix which incorporates and augments the artifact record and provides prepared ground for research is now within the realm of necessity.

Previous treatment of this area has proved both elusive and difficult, not only because the process requires sophisticated and multi-level indexing (which would overburden any manual system and defy maintenance), but because the process or method of approach ultimately has to be rooted in a conceptual model or system of ideas which treats the notion of material manifestations of culture and refers to the principles directing the study of culture.

Museums have tended to generate a variety of "records" or information files to a greater or lesser extent, as the need arises and depending on the nature and intention of the institution. These generally include an array of "raw" data collected through research (e.g., archival records, oral history transcripts, field records, pictorial files, and artifact/specimen-related data). These records have generally not been treated with the same rigour required for the automated retrieval of artifact/specimen records or, in any case, a different system generally exists for each different set of files. This is in part due to the aforementioned indexing complexities and in part because they have not been consciously treated as "collection records" per se.

The assumption central to the archival project undertaken in Nova Scotia was that the principles governing the formulation of a record, conceptually and for the practical purposes of retrieval, could be consistently and systematically applied to any type of information. The project was as much an exploration in developing a method based on a comprehensive definition of material culture<sup>5</sup> which would ensure a useful and thorough treatment of subject/content as it was an incorporation of the original intent and an adaptation of previous methods. The feeling that the museum was already attempting to maintain a large number of information files broadly related to the documentation of the collections directed the approach at the outset. The necessity of developing a method which would be useful for integrating "content" across the spectrum of files influenced the undertaking of what appeared to be another useful and potentially large and specialized harvest of information. The previous development of the project was incorporated and a broader treatment of "subject" contained by the newspaper material was emphasized.

#### Background: The Newfoundland Newspaper Project<sup>6</sup>

In 1979 the Newfoundland Museum developed a newspaper research project that attempted to deal with a number of stated problems: the underdeveloped state of material culture studies in Newfoundland, the insuffi-

cient documentation of the museum collections, and the continuous re-examination of the same archival material by a parade of researchers over a period of time. At the most pragmatic level, the need for background information relating to artifacts was seen to be most apparent in the preparation of exhibits. However, the organization of archival material, invaluable to the study of material culture, precludes ready access. Again, archival material is organized on the basis of the physical considerations of "collection" or record groups (e.g., business records, government papers, newspapers, family papers, photographs, maps). The existing manual index systems have been largely unable to accommodate research which requires access across these groups by way of an integrated subject index. To index and cross-reference all of the material on this basis, under a manual system, in any case would be virtually impossible. The Newfoundland Museum made significant inroads to previously inaccessible material by developing a transcription methodology and applying existing computer technology to a complex subject area in nineteenth-century newspapers.

The Newfoundland project chose to focus on extant nineteenth-century newspapers because of the large proportion of obviously material-related content. To satisfy basic questions concerning the introduction and use of imported goods as well as locally-produced goods and services, advertisements for commodities and services were selected as the focus. The project enlisted the services of the National Inventory Programme (now the Canadian Heritage Information Network/CHIN), and a recording methodology was developed to reflect primary retrieval needs as well as the nature of the technology available at the time. The museum employed students through a federal employment programme to transcribe and enter the information. Much of this material was entered and used on a previous data base and has recently been transferred to a new data base established in May 1984 by CHIN for the National Museum of Man. The data base uses the same information management system (BASIS) which has up to now been used primarily for the management of artifact data (PARIS: Pictorial and Artifact Retrieval Information System).

The wider application of the original project and the updating of the original data base was made possible with the adoption of this project by the National Museum of Man as part of the research programme in Atlantic history. Presently, all four provinces have contributed to the preparation of similar data for retrieval on the shared data base (Prince Edward Island Museum and Heritage Foundation, the Newfoundland Museum, the Nova Scotia Museum, and the New Brunswick Museum).

When the Nova Scotia Museum undertook this project, it was with the aforementioned considerations in mind. Previous experience with newspaper research suggested that the focus could be expanded readily given the wealth

and diversity of information in newspapers for the broad domain of the study of material culture with the development of a slightly expanded recording format. Similarly, experience with the evolution of the on-line computer system (PARIS), in the five years since the inception of the project, suggested possibilities for a more comprehensive approach, specifically, the capacity for extensive indexing which has resulted in a highly flexible and multi-level cross-reference potential. In the end, the prospect of employing six students for a concentrated period of time determined the feasibility of taking a comprehensive approach.

### Methodology for Indexing Eighteenth-Century Newspapers in Nova Scotia

The methodology incorporated three considerations: the nature of the information and its anticipated use, the capabilities of the computer system to be applied, and the characteristics of the human resource, the student employees. It took its direction from a broad definition of material culture which suggests the range of information as well as themes guiding the organization of the information. The computer system further determined procedures for transcribing/preparing the information as well as the physical organization of the information. The practical aspects of the methodology were set out in the form of specific, written guidelines for organizing, transcribing, and interpreting (editing and indexing) the "raw" data. These were formulated and revised as the project evolved. This project resulted in the recent redefinition of the data base with some rudimentary rules for data entry and guidelines for retrieval. The methodology attempted to ensure the reliability and internal consistency of the data by way of some basic management strategies which also, in the end, have helped in monitoring the course of the project for long-term planning.

## NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 11th inst. *Richard Woodrooffe*, Breeches-Maker, of this Town, was fined in the sum of 5*l.* for purchasing of *David Brock*, a soldier in the 21st Regiment, a *Regimental Great Coat* for three shillings, on the deposition of Serjeant *Mackay*, That the said *Woodrooffe* did actually know the said *Brock* to be a soldier in the above-mentioned Regiment.

*Halifax, Aug. 17.*

Fig. 3. Notice regarding the unlawful receipt of government property. (Source: The authors.)

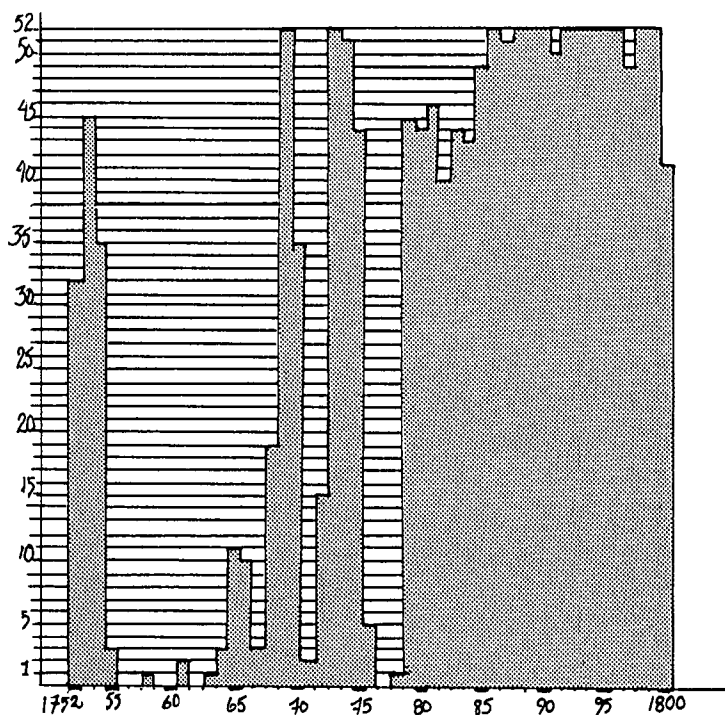


Fig. 4. Number of extant issues of eighteenth-century weekly newspapers in Nova Scotia. (Source: The authors.)

### Newspapers as a Source of Information

Of the primary written/printed documents available for the study of material culture, newspapers provide a unique and continuous source of information about time and place. Then, as now, they serve a wide public and motivate the mechanisms of communication, commerce, and to some extent, social regulation. In so doing, they provide a revealing glimpse of an otherwise inaccessible range of cultural nuances, including overall patterns of material and commercial exchange which indicate a scale of attributed value and available resources. This is perhaps most evident in the listing of commodities available (and in demand?) and other "newsworthy" notices for lost, stolen, or runaway property. Additional nuances of context are provided through a variety of other public notices for events and transactions which form the background as it were (figs. 1, 2, 3).

### Distribution of Eighteenth-Century Newspapers in Nova Scotia

Previous projects in Newfoundland and New Brunswick began with the earliest available newspapers, the bulk of which were published in the early nineteenth century. In Nova Scotia, newspapers started in 1752 and a large number have survived for the latter half of the eighteenth century. As well, the rarity of existing sources

of social and economic information for that period makes these newspapers particularly valuable (fig. 4).

Three newspapers were published in Halifax between 1752 and 1800. These newspapers were published weekly and to some extent their issues overlapped. There were also three newspapers published in Shelburne between 1783 and 1796 during the initial settlement of the Loyalist town. The total number of extant issues for the eighteenth century, including all six papers, is 1,828. The only major gap for this period appears to be between 1756 and 1764.

#### Content of Eighteenth-Century Nova Scotia Newspapers

The content of these newspapers, each four pages in length, is almost equally divided between foreign news and local advertisements and announcements; less than half a column is devoted to domestic news (e.g., shipping news, the occasional announcement of a death sentence, the celebration of a royal birthday, and letters at the post office). As almost all the local information to be found in these newspapers is contained in the advertisements and announcements, virtually all local information was included within the scope of this project.

The analysis of the distribution of the content of these eighteenth-century newspapers, across rough subject categories, is based on the 1,396 records completed in the course of the summer of 1983 (see Appendix 2). This represents about 16 per cent of the estimated total (288 issues) but, as the records span the entirety of the period, the following summary of the distribution of the content should give a reasonable indication of the concentration of the type of information included in the eighteenth-century newspapers.

The majority of the content (70 per cent), related to aspects of "exchange" or commodities for sale, including products (42 per cent), land (20 per cent), and services (business enterprises, crafts, servants, education: 8 per cent). The remaining 30 per cent related to financial concerns (debt settlement, probate administration, distribution of prize money, poor relief: 9 per cent), public events (elections, entertainment, clubs, religion: 5 per cent), transportation and communication (shipping, highway construction, post office: 4 per cent), other government activities (taxation, regulations: 3 per cent), runaways (wives, apprentices, slaves: 2 per cent), crime (2 per cent), and lost property (2 per cent).


#### A Systematic Treatment of "Subject" for the Study of Material Culture

Organizing information on the basis of "subject" is an age-old problem, one which has been tackled countless times and one which was certainly central to the development of the methodology for this project. Although there

are precedents for subject classification provided by library approaches to vast collections of information, the subject distinctions are of a relatively general nature, providing an intermediate classification system where hierarchical distinctions (which attempt to group information on the basis of related concepts by way of "categories" and "sub-categories") are not used. Again, this reflects, to some extent, the manual approach to cataloguing and managing information which libraries have developed to an optimum level. However, library systems do not readily accommodate "special collections" (pictorial, oral transcripts, objects, and primary documents), partly because these collections also require a level of physical and functional classification (which books do not), as well as a consideration of the rather specific nature of the subject-matter and the extent to which it is of special interest to the study of history and culture.

Hence the classification of subject has been reinvented many times, indicating, if nothing else, the importance of this process to institutions which cannot readily apply the model proposed by the library system. The differences between the classification systems generated by institutions, large and small, which care for special collections, seems to depend more on the nature of the collection and/or the subject-biases of the respective caretakers. Again, the systems tend to evolve for practical reasons rather than with a view to an overall scheme for extensive "public" use. It is not uncommon for an institution to invent more than one subject classification system, depending on the number and types of collections at hand. The reason these systems "work" for the most part is that our shared culture guarantees that the overlap of conceptual distinctions and

*TO BE SOLD, Soon*



**A** HOUSE, STORE, WHARF, GARDEN and LOTS, in the town of Lunenburg, the property of the Subscriber.

The House is new, and in complete order, 42 by 36 feet, encircled with a pale fence. It contains three rooms with fire places, three bed-rooms, and an excellent kitchen on the first floor, a spacious garret, that will admit a number of additional rooms, and a cellar under the whole, which has proved impenetrable to the severest frost.

A pleasant garden adjoins the house, with a stable sufficient for two or three cows or horses. The store is 42 by 15 feet, conveniently placed in the rear of the garden on the wharf, where boats constantly load and unload, and renders the above a most advantageous situation for a merchant, or a private gentleman.

Ten TOWN-LOTS, inclosed in a board fence, within a quarter of a mile of the house, are laid down in grass, and may be converted into a productive garden.

An indisputable title will be given, and the payment made easy to the purchaser.

For particulars enquire of Major CORTLAND at Halifax, or the subscriber, on the premises, at Lunenburg.

*John Sheals.*

Fig. 5. Advertisement of property for sale. (Source: The authors.)

"categories" with an array of relatively consistent elements.

Since its original preparation in 1937 the *Outline* has been widely used, scrutinized, and refined, particularly through government projects in the course of World War II, where its application to modern, complex societies required some expansion and modification. Several references to its application in a museum context have been found, both for classifying textual data and amplifying artifact records.<sup>8</sup>

Basically, the *Outline* proposes an open-ended system for classifying the consistent components of culture within seven broad categories which, to paraphrase the authors, have come to represent (through trial and error), a sort of common denominator of the ways in which social scientists and recorders of cultural data habitually organize their data. The terms used for the classification of subject for this project were the specific subject terms contained with the eighty sub-categories proposed for the distinctive components of culture. These terms were grouped, for the purpose of this project, into the very broad categories which distinguish social, economic, and political associations in order to facilitate the process of editing large quantities of data. They do not, however, function as a basis for retrieval at that level as they are too broad to be "useful" (see Appendix 3).

#### The Retrieval System and the Indexing of Subject

The system presently used for the management and retrieval of artifact data for Canadian museum and fine art collections was readily adapted for the management of archival data with the addition of "fields" or specific information files. These additional fields allow further distinction between specific areas of subject concentration (Appendix 1).

The principle for retrieval of information is the same for both systems. Retrieval is governed by the *and/or/not* rules of Boolean (set) Logic, which merge or isolate records through a process of combination or elimination of the particular elements pertaining to the question phrased by the user; the more specific the question, the smaller the document set (e.g. "*find* all records referring to *product*" will pull together about half the records on the entire data base, whereas "*find* all records referring to *product and merchant and date 1785 to 1791*" will greatly limit the relevant records).

#### Indexing

The BASIS retrieval system has a remarkable indexing capacity which allows the recording and retrieval of up to thirty-one key subject terms for any one field. The terms are recorded as a standard string of characters where unique terms are separated by a break-character (usually a

semi-colon, which is added in the process of transcription and preparation of the "raw" data). The system "slots" each term into an alphabetic index for retrieval while retaining the integrity of the original string of terms within the initial record. This mechanism or system capability essentially allows a much more fluid treatment of subject.

As the system sorts and indexes data for retrieval on the arbitrary basis of alphabetic form, careful consideration was given to the choice of primary terms as these terms appear as isolated terms in the indexes for each field or subject-area file. Primary terms were also "pluralized" for the same reason. Modifications to Murdock's *Outline* were made only so far as to make the alphabetic retrieval more consistent with the demands of the system.

It is important for the user to be aware that this index can be browsed in much the same way as any manual index (either on-line or in printed form). The index for general subject (alphabetic), merges categories, sub-categories, and other cross-reference terms. This allows for maximum retrieval flexibility where all records for "barns" can be pulled together as readily as all records for "buildings" (the latter being the greater set, "including" barns).

A large part of the process of refining this kind of methodology is in the building of authority lists, which function to maintain the integrity of the index (and of the research), by defining the margins for interpretation and thereby establishing the level of consistency (see Appendix 3 for the authority list for the primary subject cross-reference structure, Appendix 6 for its application to actual records, and appendix 4 for samples of primary commodity terms).

#### Detail and Indexing for Subject

Given the capacity for accommodating a relatively large number of terms for any one record, a certain balance is required for the level or extent of detail which can be included for the purpose of the various indexes. For the general subject cross-reference index, the law of diminishing returns can apply after a point, though to a certain extent the level of detail is ultimately determined by the nature of the information. While including a large degree of detail does not compromise the efficiency of retrieval (if the data are properly structured), there comes a point where "too much" detail obscures the "usefulness" of the subject distinctions. Therefore, for any indexing task a balance must be established between the descriptive free-text data and the primary subject terms structured for index-retrieval. Establishing the balance in this case requires the essential combination of experience with historical/cultural material and an intuitive grasp of the "significant" elements of information/content for research eventualities. Too, there must be a willingness to see this process as both exploratory and developmental where decision-making is adaptive to the task of "finding what

TABLE 1

Field table for the Atlantic Canada Newspaper Survey. (Source: CHIN.)

Field No.	Label	Mnemonic	Indexing	NSM	Fields used by			NFM
					NBM	PEI	NFM	
01	Paris number	PAR	range	X	X	X	X	
03	user ID	UID	full field	X	X	X	X	
04	date of birth	DOB	range	X	X	X	X	
05	date of change	DOC	range	X	X	X	X	
11	institution	INS	phrase	X	X	X	X	
20	title	CTI	phrase	X	X	X	1	
21	cataloguer	CAT	phrase	X	X	X	24	
22	transcription date	CDTR	phrase	X	X	X	4	
23	record number	CRN	full field	X	X	X	25	
30	newspaper name	NPNAM	full field	X	X	X	3	
31	new. volume no.	NPVOL	full field	X	-	-	-	
32	new. issue no.	NPISS	full field	X	-	-	-	
33	new. page no.	NPPAG	full field	X	-	-	-	
34	new. column	NPCOL	full field	X	-	-	-	
35	date first appear.	NPDEFA	phrase	X	-	-	-	
36	date contin. appear.	NPDCA	phrase	X	-	-	-	
37	illustration	NPILL	phrase	X	X	X	23	
45	subject, gen. context	SUB	phrase	X	-	-	-	
47	group, announc. type	SGRP	phrase	X	-	-	-	
48	product category	SCAT	phrase	X	-	-	-	
49	product sub-category	SSCAT	phrase	X	-	-	-	
52	product transaction	SPROD	phrase	X	X	X	11	
54	land transaction	SLTR	phrase	X	-	-	-	
55	land type	SLTY	phrase	X	-	-	-	
56	land acreage	SLAC	phrase	X	-	-	-	
57	land features	SLFE	phrase	X	-	-	-	
59	place-country/prov/st	SPCRY	phrase	X	-	-	-	
60	place-municipality	SPMUN	phrase	X	-	-	-	
61	place-county	SPCTY	phrase	X	-	-	-	
62	place-street/address	SPAD	phrase	X	X	X	7	
65	person/business	SPER	phrase	X	-	-	-	
66	advertiser name	SADV	phrase	-	X	X	5	
67	type of business	SBUSTY	phrase	-	X	X	6	
68	proprietor	SPROP	phrase	-	X	X	8	
71	vessel name	SVNAM	full field	X	X	X	9	
72	vessel type	SVTY	full field	X	-	-	-	
73	vessel provenance	SVPROV	full field	X	X	X	10	
80	description	DE	no index	X	-	-	-	
81	live animals	DELA	phrase **	X	X	X	12	
82	food/feed/bev./tobacco	DEFFBT	phrase **	X	X	X	13	
83	crude materials	DECM	phrase **	X	X	X	14	
84	fabricated materials	DEFM	phrase **	X	X	X	15	
85	machinery	DEMACH	phrase **	X	X	X	16	
86	transportation equip.	DETCE	phrase **	X	X	X	17	
87	other equip./tools	DEOET	phrase **	X	X	X	18	
88	pers. household goods	DEPHG	phrase **	X	X	X	19	
89	misc./end prod./other	DEMPEP	phrase **	X	X	X	20	
95	services	DESERV	phrase	-	X	X	21	
99	cataloguer remarks	CREM	no index	X	X	X	22	
100	DEAPID	CDPID	no index	-	-	-	99	

\*\* Fields DELA through DEMEP are phrase-indexed, but each phrase is only indexed up to the first comma (,) within the phrase.



vocabulary for identifying significant components of subject-matter is relatively great.

The temptation to reinvent the wheel (made all the more feasible by the large retrieval capacity for subject-index terms of the available computer system), was stalled by the realization that a complex of arbitrary cross-reference terms, no matter how well considered, would only compound the problem of retrieval.

#### The Subject Cross-Reference Framework

The framework for the subject cross-reference system developed for this project was based on the *Outline for Cultural Materials*,<sup>7</sup> originally developed under the direction of George P. Murdock. The *Outline* facilitates interdisciplinary research in the social sciences by way of providing a classification tool which can be applied to the contextual data assembled for the Cross-Cultural Survey Files (later the Human Relations Area File). Although the classification system was originally developed from a sample of widely varying cultures, it was based on the assumption that all information about culture falls into universal works" rather than compelled by original "rules." One of the great advantages of computer applications to this whole area of "subject-indexing" is the ease with which "corrections" or refinements can be incorporated (if consistency has been firmly established at the outset).

#### "Field" Distinctions for Subject within the Archival Data Base

In order to simplify retrieval and at the same time allow the most comprehensive indexing of the content of the newspapers, the following fields for subject were established (Table 1; see also Appendix 1).

#### SUBJECT, GENERAL CROSS-REFERENCE (SUB)

This field contains the general subject cross-reference terms provided by Murdock's *Outline* (Appendix 3), as well as specific primary or "key" subject terms. It does not include the commodity terms or categories, the land type or feature terms, or the place or people names. These all form distinct and fairly large concentrations of information and have therefore been given their own files or "fields." The general subject field does, however, include the following three distinct clusters of information: occupations, events, and business; the consistent use of these terms (followed by ":" and the specific terms), allows a sort of "sub-field" distinction without further fragmenting the field structure of the data base.

#### SUBJECT, GROUP/ANNOUNCEMENT TYPE (SGRP)

This field contains the index terms for general type distinctions which allow a rudimentary physical grouping of

records for initial classification. The terms are assigned from a limited authority list based on the most obvious aspect of the content of the various types of announcements (Appendix 2). They have been used primarily as a convenient sorting mechanism for the interim manual system and have been retained to pull together the larger document sets where this single-level distinction is useful.

#### SUBJECT, PRODUCT TRANSACTION (SPROD)

This field provides for the distinction between products offered for sale and requests for the purchase of goods and whether, in the case of goods for sale, they are stated as "imported" or whether an assumption is being made. The distinction is also made between local goods for sale or purchase, although advertisements for these appear much less frequently. The authority list for these retrieval terms is limited and all terms are included in the samples provided in Appendix 1.

#### SUBJECT, PRODUCT CATEGORY (SCAT); SUBJECT, PRODUCT SUB-CATEGORY (SSCAT)

These categories and sub-categories were adopted from the Statistics Canada Trade of Canada Commodity Classification system at the outset of the original Newfoundland newspaper project (Appendix 4). The nine broad categories cluster the very dense and lengthy lists of commodities and the sub-categories allow the necessary finer distinctions which are ultimately more "useful" for retrieval.

#### SUBJECT, LAND TRANSACTION (SLTR)

As with product transaction, this field indexes the type of transaction for the land advertised, allowing distinctions to be made for land sold by individuals or by auction, property for rent or requests for purchase.

#### SUBJECT, LAND TYPE (SLTY)

The terms chosen here form a limited authority list and are contemporary to the eighteenth century (dykeland, farms, intervalles, islands, island lots, marshes, outlands, town lots, undivided lands, unimproved lands, uplands, wildlands, and woodlots).

#### SUBJECT, LAND ACREAGE (SLAC)

This is a numeric field and includes the total number of acres referred to in any given announcement.

#### SUBJECT, LAND FEATURES (SLFE)

All references to building types and other features described in the advertisements are listed for this field.

Where there is a reference to a building both the term "building" and the specific name are used. Some examples of the types of terms to be found are: bake ovens, barns, blacksmiths' shops, buildings, fences, gardens, grist-mills, houses, house interiors, orchards, outbuildings, outhouses, sawmills, stables, stores, taverns, warehouses, and wharves.

**SUBJECT, PLACE: COUNTRY/PROVINCE STATE (SPCRY); COUNTY/TOWN (SPCTY); STREET/LANDMARK (SPADL)**

Place data are added to all three fields where possible. Twentieth-century names have been used with the hope of serving a broader use and on the assumption that historians would be familiar with both the historic and modern names. Where "landmarks" are referred to, both the modern and the original term are used (if known). Place remarks included in the text are often rich in nuance and detail and, other than using the concept of "landmark," are difficult to index. Abstracts of this type of free text have been included in the general description field (DE).

**SUBJECT, PERSON/BUSINESS (SPER)**

All names included in any given announcement are recorded, followed by the occupation and an indication of whether these associations are stated or assumed (e.g., Smith, Adam — carpenter; or Smith, Adam — carpenter?). References to any or all occupations can readily be pulled together through the general subject index (occupations: carpenters). Note: for the eighteenth century, "occupation" tends to be a more useful term than business, although "business" is used where a safe assumption can be made. A person advertising goods for sale was not necessarily a merchant, nor, if the goods were dry goods for example, did this person have an established dry goods business. This situation, of course, changed as the town became more established and certainly the occurrence of established businesses in the nineteenth century is more frequent.

**SUBJECT, VESSEL NAME (SVNAM)/TYPE (SVTY)/PROVENANCE (SVPROV)**

Most of the goods are listed with reference to the name of the ship and her provenance. This information becomes particularly useful for establishing trading patterns over time.

#### The Commodity Index

The bulk of the information recorded (40 per cent) for the eighteenth-century newspapers is in the form of long lists of "goods" or products advertised for sale. The focus of the original project in Newfoundland and later New Brunswick was concerned with classifying and transcribing these lists into a retrievable format; that is, it had to be

structured into manageable components where secondary terms followed primary terms, broken with appropriate punctuation. This trade-off, where the recording sequence isolated the primary term from the nuances of context, resulted in a certain disfiguration of context, albeit unavoidable. The decision-making process becomes rather complex when the "descriptor" actually modifies the meaning of the primary term or where it is unclear which term the descriptor is modifying (e.g., "French cambricks and long lawns," "men's black and colored worsted hose"). As a result, an exacting sequence for recording the commodity terms was developed in order to establish a level of consistency and minimize the margin of interpretation (Appendix 6).

#### Management Mechanisms for Ensuring the Reliability of the Data

Central to the methodology for this project was the task of ensuring the reliability of the data. This meant the establishment of mechanisms to ensure as much as possible the accurate and consistent preparation of the data. These primarily took the form of written guidelines which were refined in the course of the project and resulted in part from the lack of documented reference points at the outset of the project. Awareness that the preparation of the data was to be done by university students with relatively little experience with archival material, let alone long hours on microfilm readers, directed the form the guidelines took. The "rules" set out, above all, to ensure a standard approach to the information by way of transcription procedures and classification parameters. As well, in order to ensure that all the material was covered, students were required to keep track of the number of ads contained in each issue and the number of ads recorded in the course of the day. This also served as an indication of the overall volume and the time that could be expected to completion.

#### Conclusion

This paper has described in some detail a specific organizing approach to a body of raw research data. This information, derived from newspapers and not usually considered as part of the contextual information directly relevant to artifact record, is important in the larger arena of material cultural studies. The ultimate value of this information depends both on completion of the project and upon testing of the usefulness of the structure of the data through actual research demands. In the meantime we note that this project has emphasized the necessity of clearly examining the assumptions and methods used in the past to document our collections. Through this process we have extended the concept of collection records to include and to structure systematically an enlarged range of research data that will result in a broader interpretation of material culture and enhance the study of our museum collections.

# S. HART

At his Store the Corner of George & Hall's Streets  
 HAS IMPORTED  
 Per the Brig ARK, *Nash Squires*, direct from  
 LONDON,

## A capital Assortment of Goods,

Which, including his large stock on hand, completes a very general assortment, which he will sell (for ready money only) at such a reduced advance, as will make it worth the attention of those inclined to purchase.—viz.—

**A** LARGE and extensive Assortment of fashionable cottons of all prices  
 Printed muslins  
 Ell wide neat calicoes  
 Cotton chintzes  
 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 elegant muslin chintzes  
 Copperplate cotton furnitures  
 Counts and Manchester, ditto  
 A general assortment of plain, figured and fancy jacquet muslins of all prices  
 Ditto, book muslins  
 Jacquenet and book muslin handkerchiefs  
 Ditto, Aprons  
 Muslin Cambricks  
 Cambricks  
 French lawns  
 Long and knitting do.  
 Flan and spotted lineau  
 Lawn aprons and handkerchiefs, tansoured  
 Black, white, and coloured lustrings, best quality  
 1/2 ell, 1/2 and 4/4 black modes,  
 4/4 white, ditto  
 1/2 oil perians and farinets, all colours  
 Ell wide black, green, and cloth coloured india perians  
 Bandano, Romal and Pullicatt india silk handkerchiefs  
 Black Barcelona, ditto, ditto  
 Fancy coloured, ditto, ditto  
 Check handkerchiefs from 3d upwards  
 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 cotton handkerchiefs  
 A large assortment of printed linen and fine cotton pocket handkerchiefs  
 1/2 ell muslin black fattins, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto  
 1/2 fine and superfine ladies black fattins  
 Norwich crapes  
 Bombazettes and bombazettes  
 Duants and taminies, of all colours  
 Orange, straw, green, blue, chocolate, crimson, mazarine blue, and black moxets  
 Pink, green, striped and black calmaneres  
 Common & fine black ruffels  
 Striped and plain cambiets  
 Francis fluffs  
 Black worsted florentines  
 Ditto, fattinets  
 Ditto, everlastings  
 Fashionable barathies  
 ————— Valencia  
 ————— Monerries  
 ————— battinets  
 ————— Thicklets  
 ————— Fancy cords  
 ————— Honey combs  
 ————— Velvets plain and twilled  
 ————— Corduroys, ditto  
 ————— Jeans  
 ————— Junnets, and  
 ————— Luitians,  
 Ditto, lead, green, drab, pearl and white callimere  
 Ditto, callimere, silk and muslin, silk, worsted and cotton, and swan's down velveteen patterns, in variety  
 Ladies black, green, and white

Darning and flowering cotton from common to superfine  
 Needles, knitting pins and thimbles  
 Sheet and pound pins  
 Knives and forks, penknives, Jack and cuticous ditto, and scissars  
 Fashionable metal buttons  
 Coloured and whited brown threads  
 Scotch ounce threads  
 Cambrick, ditto  
 London quality, broad and narrow  
 Scarlet, yellow and fancy gartering  
 Tape and stay-tapes,  
 Bobbins  
 A neat assortment of fancy ribbons  
 Ladies latten and farinet quilts  
 Black ruffel and calmanco, do.  
 Coloured and black stuff, do.  
 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, all prices  
 7-8 ditto, housewife, ditto  
 5-4 ditto, sheetings  
 British shirtings  
 7-8 Dowdies  
 White Ruffia sheetings  
 Brown, ditto  
 Lancashire, ditto  
 Hempen and flaxen towelling  
 Figured huckabuck, ditto  
 Cotton counterpanes from 8 to 12 1/2  
 5-4 to 10-4 diaper and damask table cloths  
 Clouting shapers  
 Raven's duck  
 Ruffia drillings  
 Best Warrington fail cloth  
 Ruffia, ditto  
 German Ticklinburgh  
 Oznabrigs  
 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 cotton flannel and apron duck  
 9-4 flout cotton stripe and ditto, all cotton  
 3-4, 7-8, 9-8 and 5-4 white cotton linings and calicoes from 1d upwards  
 English nankeens  
 Ditto, fashionable brown striped ditto, at 2s 6d per yard  
 Best real india nankeens, long pieces  
 4-4 handsome Dutch cords  
 Muslins  
 4-4 figured and corded dimonities  
 4-4 dyed cottons  
 A fashionable assortment of the very best superfine broad cloth, bottle-green, lead, claret, gamb, mixtures, smoke, hatts-wing, navy blue, white and black  
 Shalloons, twist, silk, buckrams, fleece linings, pocketing, tape, &c. to match  
 A neat assortment of fashionable imperial buttons, suitable for the cloths  
 7-8 beverett, Casmire and Orleans elastic cloths  
 7-8 bottle-green, claret, blue and b-woven ferges  
 Elegant fatten fash ribbons  
 Hair, ditto  
 Ditto, rich long shawls  
 A large assortment of ditto, from 2s upwards, very

7-8 and 4-4 white, yellow and scarlet flannels,  
 Some fuorine, ditto, ditto  
 4-4 white linneys  
 7-8 high coloured embossed ferges  
 White thread edgings  
 Ditto, Ditto, cap lace  
 44 fine white French net, crape and other gauze  
 Millinet or thread, ditto  
 Cord-taffets and bed lace of all colours, remarkably cheap  
 Thick and thin folio and quart. to post paper  
 Fools Caps, No. 1 & 3  
 Fine post, 4-4-5  
 Thick and thin 4to gilt paper  
 Ditto, Ditto, black edged, oil  
 Best Irish wafers, sealing wax and quills  
 Bibles, testaments spelling-books, and primers  
 Ink powder and cakes  
 A neat assortment of low priced paper hangings  
 Printing, wrapping and sheathing paper  
 Muthroom ketchup  
 India soy and coratch  
 Muthrooms,  
 French olives in quart at 3s 9d per bottle  
 Capers, ditto, per ditto  
 Girkins and French beans  
 Sallad oyl  
 Wine Vinegar  
 Anchovies at 3s. 9d.  
 Best mustard  
 Poland starch  
 Best turpentine soap  
 Hair powder  
 Crown blue  
 Fine French Indigo 6s. per lb.  
 Rich scented leaf tobacco of a most superiour quality  
 Finest double Gloucester cheese  
 English hams in canvals at 9s. per lb.  
 Old London Madeira, warranted equal to any in the province  
 Sherry, Lisbon, Calcavella, Red Port and Claret Wines  
 Bohea, Southong, Hylin, Cochineal or finest Gunpowder Teas  
 Coffee, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, and Black pepper  
 Loaf sugar.  
 A. L. S. O.  
 A neat assortment of saddlery goods consisting of saddles and side saddles, bridles, whips, with curry combs, brushes, &c.  
 A large and general assortment of articles for the fiddler's branch, also, harness and bridle leather  
 Red and black Morocco, ditto  
 A neat assortment of tin ware  
 Tin plates in boxes  
 Pewter plates and porringers  
 London and Bristol crowns, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glafs  
 Sheet Lead  
 Bolt Iron  
 Plowshare moulds  
 German steel  
 Bitter steel

Women's leather shoes and pumps  
 Gentlemen's brogue shoes  
 Dress, ditto, and pumps  
 Black silk cloak laces and edgings  
 shot, No. B. 1, 4, and 6  
 Tacks and brads of all kinds  
 10, 40, 60, 80, 100 and 200 nails  
 Sheeting and spike, ditto  
 Sets of bed curtain rods  
 Window do.  
 Roll brittalone  
 Copperas  
 Alum  
 Boes wax and English glue  
 Cotton wool  
 Cotton cards and wool cards  
 Indian beads all kinds  
 Seythe, sickles and reaping ho's  
 White lead, bright red, yellow black and brown  
 Paints ground in oyl  
 Lined oyl in jars  
 Fine vermilion  
 Some neat looking glasses  
 Pocket, ditto  
 Indian hunting guns  
 A large and general assortment of flaps, consisting of  
 Blue, single and double ferge jackets  
 Ditto, fruze, ditto  
 Ditto, trousers, various sorts  
 Duck frocks and trousers  
 Corduroy & velvet breeches various sorts  
 Fancy velvets, very handsome  
 Cotton stripe flable velvets,  
 White and spotted swanikin ditto  
 Check shirts, men's and boys  
 Cotton fluffs, ditto  
 White linen, ditto  
 Fine ruffled, ditto  
 Calmon Twine  
 2 and 3 thread herring and maclrel ditto  
 5c. rote's lines  
 Mackerel, ditto, hambrn, ditto  
 hand and log lines, ditto  
 Red cords and cloths lines  
 Sewing and whipping twine  
 Best ebony quadrants with two tangent screws  
 Spring glasses  
 Cases of instruments  
 Wood and brass compasses  
 Amplitude, ditto  
 Hour and minute glasses assorted  
 Gunter scales and dividers  
 Moore's navigation  
 Ditto, Assitant  
 Mariner's compass  
 Cloth, shoe, buckle and scrubbing brushes  
 Milk, otter, beaver and bear traps  
 Sets bed castors  
 Grid-irons, frying pans and flat irons  
 Sets bed ferrets  
 Princet's metal nails  
 Gun flints  
 Filermens boots  
 Matresses and pillows  
 With many articles not enumerated.

SKINS and FURS, FISH, OILS and POT-ASH, will be taken in Payment for any of the above Goods

**JAMES FOREMAN**  
 HAS RECEIVED BY THE RASHLEIGH,  
 A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT  
**LONDON MOULD CANDLES,**  
 To be sold, by the Box of Sixty Weight, on the most reasonable Terms.

# C. C. HALL and

SOLE IMPORTERS  
 In their Brigantine ARK, from London  
 A very extensive Assortment of  
**Fashionable Merchandise**

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASONS  
 Selected from the principal Manufacturers and  
 Sold, by Mr. HALL, which will be sold on the  
 for Cash, at their Store in MACKENZIE'S  
 Linen-Drapery.

**A** Large quantity of printed calicoes and chintzes—new and fashionable  
 India chintzes  
 Plain dyed calicoes, for ladies dresses  
 Copperplate, fashionable stripe and chintz furnitures  
 Common and chintz shawls  
 Tamour and fancy do.  
 Chance and dark ground handkerchiefs, from 10d upwards  
 Bordered Irish handkerchiefs—some very fine  
 Check, cotton and roman do.  
 A very large assortment of real India muslins, lower than ever imported  
 4-4 book, 18d  
 5-4 do. 2s  
 Apron width do. 2/6  
 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 jacquets, mainfolds and terrindams, from 2s upwards  
 5-4 check'd and striped Dorcas at 2/6  
 6-4 humburs for ladies dresses  
 Saxin frize'd terrindams  
 Tamoured jacquets  
 Balafore Douca, book and check'd muslin handkerchiefs, very low  
 Plain, striped & spotted cravats  
 India Nankeens, of a superior quality  
 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, from 3d upwards

**Woolen-Drapery**  
 4-4, 6-4 and 7-4 blue, brown and drab cloths, from 3s upwards  
 Duffels, coatings and froudung Blue naps and kerseys  
 A variety of Bourbon stripes and etalties  
 Very fashionable superfines of the first quality  
 Nails' feather, white and Navy blue do.  
 White, buff and different  
**Silk and Stuff Merc**  
 Black, white and fashionable coloured 1/2 lustrings  
 1/2 ell and 1/2 white fattins  
 Black Florentines, from 9s upwards  
 White and coloured Perfians and farinets  
 1/2 ell, 1/2 and 4-4 common and rich modes  
**Hosiery, &c.**  
 Men's black and colored worsted hose, at all prices  
 Patent worsted do.  
 Do. plain and ribb'd cotton do.  
 Do. brown & white thread do.  
 Do. fancy twilled cotton and silk and cotton do.—new patterns  
 Do. black, white and fashionable fancy silk do.  
 Women's black and blue

Slops of all kinds  
 Common and fashionable buckies  
**Herbadaury**  
 A complete assortment of fashionable ribbons, of all widths  
 Elegant fish do.  
 Plain and maggys galloon  
 Crape, net, chasubrs, Rutland, striped and spotted gauzes  
 Italian tiffare  
 Common  
 Men's  
 Ladies  
 Boys  
 Gentle  
 Children

Fig. 6. Advertisement listing an extensive number of items for sale. (Source: The authors.)

TABLE 2

## Print-Out for a Typical Product Advertisement

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ORDER NUMBER 840920-134449-MART2	-001-001	PAGE 2	SET 1 WITH 5 OF 5 DOCUMENTS
USER ID	NOVA1		
DATE OF BIRTH	840816		
DATE OF CHANGE	840816		
INSTITUTION	NSM		
TITLE	NOVA SCOTIA MUSEUM 18TH CENTURY NEWSPAPER INDEX		
CATALOGUER	LANDRY		
TRANSCRIPTION DATE	19830516		
RECORD NUMBER	83-1001		
NEWSPAPER NAME	NOVA SCOTIA GAZETTE, THE		
NEW. VOLUME NO.	1		
NEW. ISSUE NO.	28		
NEW. PAGE NO.	3		
NEW. COLUMN	1		
DATE FIRST APPEAR.	17670219		
DATE CONTIN. APPEAR.	17670226		
SUBJECT, GEN. CONTEXT	MARKETING, RETAIL; PROPERTY, MOVEABLE; OCCUPATIONS: MERCHANTS, DRYGOODS; RECEIVER		
PRODUCT CATEGORY	DEFM; DEOET; DEPHG; DEFFBT		
PRODUCT SUB-CATEGORY	TFAB; CORD; TOOL; ARM; HG; CL; SPC		
PRODUCT TRANSACTION	FOR SALE, IMPORTED?		
PLACE-COUNTY	HALIFAX COUNTY?		
PL-STR/ADDR/LANDMARK	HALIFAX?		
PERSON / BUSINESS	SLATER AND WATSON — MERCHANT — ADVERTISER; BRIDGE, THOMAS — ADVERTISER — RECEIVER		
FOOD/FEED/BEV/TOBACCO	CINNAMON		
FABRICATED MATERIALS	BROADCLOTH, SUPERFINE, GREY, SCARLET; LACE; STAYS; ARMS, CADET, BARBER, INSETS, THICKSETS		
OTHER EQUIP. / TOOLS	INSTRUMENTS, SURGEON'S; BUCK-SHOT; THEODELITE; COMPASS, AZIMUTH		
PERS. HOUSEHOLD GOODS	LOOKING GLASSES; CORDS, GOLD, SILVER		

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## NOTES

1. The Canadian Heritage Information Network began in 1972 as the National Inventory Programme. It was implemented in response to the Secretary of State policy: "to create a comprehensive computer listing of the holdings of Canadian museums in order to facilitate access to these collections." By 1976 the system was being used by 35 museums and funds to accelerate the documentation of collections were administered through a National Museums Registration Assistance Programme. Despite growing pains, museums made tremendous steps toward the systematic documentation of their collections. The evaluation report of 1980 (Hawes: Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Executive Summary), defined a number of problems through an intensive survey and was used as the basis for a dramatic restructuring which resulted in the present service.
2. S.M. Beckow, "On the Nature of an Artifact," *Canadian Museums Association Gazette* 9 (Winter 1976), p. 26: "explaining artifacts exclusively by their composition and form has been termed by anthropologists the fallacy of reductionism. In committing it, we are saying that higher level reality (in this case, the cultural) can be explained simply and fully in terms of lower-level reality (the physical). But this is clearly not so. A watch cannot be explained without references to ideas of time, converted motion, scheduling and so on.... The function of a museum scholar or curator is to re-
- cover the ideas used by men to understand their world by preserving human artifacts and then by unlocking their meaning within its original context and with its original associations."
3. Richard Weisbrod, "Human Information Processing and the Design of Computer Information Systems" in David Blundell and Lisabeth Ryder, eds., *Systems Analysis in the Human Sciences: Writings by Richard L. Weisbrod, A Commemorative Issue, Anthropology, U.C.L.A.*, 12 (1982): 160-61. The term "information," for the purposes of this discussion, is used in a broad sense. Weisbrod provides a useful discussion of the necessary distinction between the most general and inclusive sense in which this ubiquitous term is used (with reference to content/meaning) and the specific conception of "information" put forward by "information theory" (which refers to the measure of amount of information). He also suggests that the ambiguity of the terms in the context of common usage makes it somewhat inappropriate in the latter context.
4. Weisbrod, "Human Information Processing," p. 71. Weisbrod's thesis outlines a direction for developing computer information systems based on theories of human information processing. He notes that the success of a "user oriented" data base depends on the extent to which the way people organize and use information is taken into account: "there is often a large gap between the logical

structure of the data base and the cognitive structure of the user." He also discusses the categorizing process, of central importance to much cognitive behaviour, where structure is imposed through attribute grouping.

A large number of definitions of material culture have been put forward. T.J. Schlereth, in his extensive consideration of the subject, has included the one offered by archaeologist and anthropologist, James Deetz, as one of the most comprehensive contemporary definitions: "Culture" is socially transmitted rules for behaviour, ways of thinking about and doing things. We inherit our culture from the teachings and examples of our elders and our peers rather than from genes, whether it is the language we speak, the religious beliefs that we subscribe to, or the laws that govern our society. All such behaviour is reflected in subtle and important ways in the manner in which we shape our physical world. Material culture is usually considered to be roughly synonymous with artifacts, the vast universe of objects used by mankind to cope with the physical world, to facilitate social intercourse, and to benefit our state of mind. A somewhat broader definition of material culture is useful in emphasizing how profoundly our world is the product of our thoughts, as that sector of our physical environment that we modify through culturally determined behaviour. This definition includes all artifacts, from the simplest, such as a common pin, to the most complex, such as an interplanetary space vehicle. But the physical environment includes more than what most definitions of material culture recognize. We can also consider cuts of meat as material culture, since there are many ways to dress an animal, likewise plowed fields and even the horse that pulls the

plow, since scientific breeding of livestock involves the conscious modification of an animal's form according to culturally derived ideals. Our body itself is a part of our physical environment, so that such things as parades, dancing, and all aspects of kinesics — human motion — fit within our definition. (James Deetz, *In Small Things Forgotten: The Archaeology of Early North American Life* [New York: Doubleday, 1977], pp. 24-25, cited in Thomas J. Schlereth, *Material Culture Studies in America* [Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History, 1982], pp. 356-57.)

6. Victoria Dickenson and Valerie Kolonel, "Special Report. Computer-Based Archival Research Project: A Preliminary Report," *Material History Bulletin* 10 (Spring 1980), pp. 31-61.
7. George P. Murdock et al., *Outline of Cultural Materials* 4th rev. ed. (New Haven: Human Relations Area Files Incorporated, 1971).
8. Robert R. MacDonald, "Toward a More Accessible Collection: Cataloguing at the Mercer Museum," *Museum News* (February 1969), pp. 23-26. MacDonald describes the application of the *Outline* to a large collection of examples of American material culture held by the Mercer museum. He also refers to the use of this system for classifying the primary data of Puritan Boston (the Index of American Cultures, at the University of Pennsylvania, under the direction of Anthony Garvan) and for classifying archaeological finds (John Cotter, Philadelphia Service Center/National Park Service).

Claudia Haagen  
Debra McNabb

DATA BASE DEFINITION: ARCHIVAL DATA BASE FOR HISTORIC NEWSPAPER ANNOUNCEMENTS

APPENDIX 1

field mnemonics and label		type of data to be found in each field / some data entry notes	
FTI	TITLE	NOVA SCOTIA MUSEUM 18th CENTURY NEWSPAPER INDEX	
CAT	CATALOGUER	THOMPSON, II	
CDTR	TRANSCRIPTION DATE	19830825	
CRN	RECORD NUMBER	83-2721	
NPNAM	NEWSPAPER NAME	NOVA SCOTIA CHRONICLE & WEEKLY ADVERTISER, THE	
NPVOL	VOLUME NUMBER	5	<i>Note: these have been split for facilitating data entry but can be merged for reports</i>
NPISS	ISSUE NUMBER	3	
NPPAG	PAGE NUMBER	2	
NPCOL	COLUMN	3	
NPVDF	DATE FIRST APPEARANCE	17650430	
NPCCA	DATE, CONTINUING APP.	17650506;17650513;17650527	
NPILL	ILLUSTRATION	YES;MARINE YES;PATENT MEDICINE	
SUB	SUBJECT, GENERAL CROSS-REFERENCE	BUSINESS;MERCHANDISING,GENERAL DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS EVENTS: LODGE MEETING EVENTS: POLITICAL FAMILY RELATIONS OCCUPATIONS: BLACKSMITH SERVICE INDUSTRIES	<i>Terms listed here as they appear in the index; when entering, use break character: DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS;FINANCE;OCCUPATIONS: INNKEEPER</i>
SGRP	SUBJECT, GROUP/ANNOUNCEMENT TYPE	PRODUCT LAND SHIPPING POOR RELIEF TRANSPORTATION	<i>Generally a single type; where more than one, enter all terms with break character (quidelines include all distinctions)</i>
SPROD	SUBJECT, PRODUCT TRANSACTION	FOR SALE, IMPORTED, ASSUMED FOR SALE, IMPORTED, STATED FOR SALE, LOCAL TO BUY	
SCAT	SUBJECT, PRODUCT CATEGORY	CRUDE MATERIALS FABRICATED MATERIALS MACHINERY	<i>Enter abbreviations as noted in description labels (global change will translate the abbreviations)</i>
SSCAT	SUBJECT, PRODUCT SUB-CATEGORY	CERAMIC DAIRY WOOD-CRUDE	<i>As above; include all abbreviations under each description label (i.e. more than one term usually included under each description label)</i>
SLTR	SUBJECT, LAND TRANSACTION	AUCTION FOR RENT FOR SALE TO BUY	<i>Can include two terms (e.g. FOR SALE; INDIVIDUAL)</i>
SLTY	SUBJECT, LAND TYPE	DYKELANDS INTERVALE FARM WOODLOT TOWNLOT	
SLAC	SUBJECT, LAND ACREAGE	500,000	<i>Recorded as total; enter without punctuation for range retrieval</i>
SLFE	SUBJECT, LAND FEATURES	BARN BUILDINGS GRISTMILLS STABLES	
SPCRY	SUBJECT, PLACE, COUNTRY/PROV/STATE	CANADA;NOVA SCOTIA	<i>All three name distinctions will be entered to appear in this index; similarly with county, town etc.</i>
SPCTY	COUNTY/TOWN	HALIFAX COUNTY;HALIFAX	
SPADL	STREET/LANDMARK	STREET, BARRINGTON;GRAND PARADE	
SPER	SUBJECT, PERSON/BUSINESS	ADAMS, JOSIAH - BLACKSMITH BRADY, ADAM - ADVERTISER - COOPER ELLIOT, JAMES - EXECUTOR MCDONALD, DUNCAN - LANDOWNER ? STANLEY'S DRY GOODS	<i>Use break character only after complete name and occupation; question mark where assumption made by cataloguer</i>
SADV	Advertiser name		<i>These fields have been incorporated into above distinction; data for Newfoundland and New Brunswick included here.</i>
SBUSTY	Type of Business		
SPROP	Proprietor		
SVNAM	SUBJECT, VESSEL NAME	ADAMANT	
SVTY	VESSEL TYPE	BRIG	
SVPROV	VESSEL PROVENANCE	ENGLAND	
DE	DESCRIPTION, GENERAL		<i>Include abstracts or direct transcriptions here which are not included in product description fields</i>
DELA	DESCRIPTION, LIVE ANIMALS		
DEFFBT	FOOD, FEEDS, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO		
DECM	CRUDE MATERIALS		
DEFM	FABRICATED MATERIALS		
DEMACH	MACHINERY		
DETCF	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		
DEDET	OTHER EQUIPMENT, TOOLS		
DEPHG	PERSONAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS		
DEMFP	MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS		
DESERV	Service		<i>Nfld/N.B.; incorporated in other fields</i>
CREM	CATALOGUER REMARKS		
PAR	PARIS (SYSTEM) NUMBER	8994	
INS	INSTITUTION	NOVA SCOTIA MUSEUM	

## CONTENT SUMMARY AND GENERAL SUBJECT GROUPS

## APPENDIX 2

This Index represents a MANUAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM of the CONTENT of the advertisements and announcements in 18th century Nova Scotia newspapers. The type designations are based exclusively on content considerations. Basically, similar types of ad/announcements are grouped together. The terms chosen attempt to concisely identify the most characteristic aspect of the content.

These groupings, listed in a frequency sequence, give a relatively complete overview of the type of information that can be expected from the 18th century newspapers. The MANUAL INDEX, based on these Types, includes all of the record numbers which relate to each topic.

CONTENT SUMMARY:

+ indicates frequently occurrence; \* indicates occasional occurrence)

PRODUCT: Lists of goods, generally imported; listed by merchants or by individuals holding goods for sale; include merchant's specific location+ (Halifax and Shelburne merchants only); occupation, if not merchant+; type of transaction, if not retail sale (i.e. auction, etc.); name and type of vessel which brought the imported goods to port and its provenance+; include descriptive adjectives+. (Note: index of product terms exists in the form of the ANY FILES (e.g. "any" term for FOOD, etc.); products are classified primarily by function/material. SEE ALSO: INDEX to the ANY FILES.

LAND: Name of landowner+; occupation+; name and occupation or person(s) selling the land, if not the owner (e.g. sheriff, agent, auctioneer, etc.); type of sale (e.g. private, auction+); location of auction+; legal reason for sale (e.g. grant, foreclosure, probate, etc.); general location of land+; specific lot boundaries+; type(s) of land+; acreage of each type+; total acreage+; features (e.g. house, fencing, outbuildings)+; urban lot and building sales and rentals+; building rentals+; rental terms\*.

DEBT SETTLEMENT: Announcement for debtors and creditors to come forward and settle all accounts+; name(s)+; occupation+ of advertiser; "leaving the province"+; "dissolution of a partnership"+; threatens to sue+.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES: Government regulations (announcements)+; regulating agency+; taxation/assessment notices+; land sales due to delinquent dyke rates+ (giving names of landowners+; location and names of lots+; amount owing+; commissioners of sewers+; locations outside Halifax+); reminders of government regulations+; government activities (e.g. shipping blacks to Sierra Leone)\*.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS: "acquaints the public of a business"+; name of businessman+; type of business or craft+; location of business (specific)+; prices for services+; a newly-opened business (same type of information)+; re-location of a business\*.

MILITARY: Desertion notices+ (name(s) of deserters(s)+; rank+; name of military company+; age of deserter(s)+; physical description of deserter+; place of origin+; alleged present location+; other occupations of deserter(s)+; reward offered+; pardoned+; warning to harbourers of fugitives+); military references not for Nova Scotia\* ; call for tenders\* (items requested+; branch of the military+; type of military installation+); miscellaneous\*.

PROPERTY: Lost and found livestock (includes description of the animal)+; lost miscellaneous articles+; amount of reward given+; auctions\* (reason; property, real, moveable, auction location+); names+.

CRIME: Description of a crime with an unknown perpetrator; warning against repeating the act; offer of a reward for information leading to arrests; in the case of stolen goods, description of goods; names of the victims of the crimes.

TRANSPORTATION: Miscellaneous references to transportation services, including: vehicles for hire+; type of vehicle and rate+; coaches and their routes+; stabling services+; breeding services\*.

SHIPPING: Vessels leaving for port outside Nova Scotia will take on freight and passengers+; name of the master of the vessel+; location (wharf)+; type of vessel+; date of departure+; name of ship's contact+; location of contact (inn, etc.)\*; regulations re: vessels\*.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS: Requests for domestic servants, including wmt. nurses+, man servants+, maids+, cooks+; character references requested+; domestics advertising their services+; "enquire of the printer" (name of advertiser not given)+; "Negro servants wanted"\*.

EDUCATION: Announcements of schools of various types+; teacher's name+; type of school (e.g. night school, academic subjects taught)+; skills+; fees for subjects+; location of the school (specific)+; school to be constructed\*.

PROBATE ADMINISTRATION: Settling of accounts of deceased individuals; creditors are to meet with "Estate Commissioners" (Executor)+; estate sales (auctions)\*; appointment of Estate Commissioners (usually 3 men)\*; location of meeting+; name of deceased+; including individuals from places other than Halifax\*.

TYPE INDEX	RECORDS
PRODUCT	581
LAND	273
DEBT SETTLEMENTS	81
GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES	39
BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS	39
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TRANSPORTATION, MISC.	27
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FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS	11
DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS	10
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY	10
PERSONAL NOTICES	9
POOR RELIEF	8
POST OFFICE	8
	(1,396)

ELECTIONS: Candidates appealing for support in upcoming elections; name of candidate+; date of election+; type of election+; open letters reminding citizens of voting responsibilities\*.

SODALITIES: Club meetings: name of club+; meeting to plan a celebration+; location of meeting+; names of executive(s) of the society (advertiser)+.

ENTERTAINMENT: Announcements of theatre productions+; name of productions+; prices for various seats+; theater names, locations (specific)+; charity performances+; dates of performance+; names of performers\*.

RUNAWAYS: Runaway slaves+ and apprentices+; physical description+; costume descriptions ("last seen wearing...")+; reward offered (amount)+; name of owner+; warning of prosecution against anyone harbouring fugitives\*.

HIGHWAYS: Regulations regarding construction, maintenance; requests for labour+; Overseers of Highways+; notice to land proprietors+; locations outside Halifax+.

RELIGION: Parish meetings to discuss parish finances; name of church (St. Paul's)+; name of officials+; details, pew rental and arrears+.

CRAFTSMEN: craftsmen advertising services+; name of craftsman+; type of service+; request for craftsmen+; advertiser+; type of skill required+;

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS: Spouse relinquishing financial responsibility for runaway spouse (named)+; missing persons, last known whereabouts (places) "will learn something to their benefit"\*.

DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS: A "House of Entertainment"+; inn or tavern-keeper's name+; occupation+; location+; services offered there+.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY: Announcement that crew involved in the capture of a vessel can claim "Prize Monies" (privateering): name and commander of capturing vessel+; type of vessel captured+; date of capture where prizes can be claimed+; name of distributing agent+.

PERSONAL NOTICES: Requests for public apologies; notices refuting derogatory comments

POOR RELIEF: Meetings to vote sum for poor relief; to discuss condition of the poor; names of Overseers of the Poor+; meeting location+;

## AUTHORITY LIST FOR GENERAL SUBJECT CROSS-REFERENCE TERMS

APPENDIX 3

<u>economic:</u>	<u>social:</u>	EDUCATION
SETTLEMENTS		Educational Systems
Facilities, Misc. Urban		Skills, Transmission of
Land Use		
Conservation		RECREATION
Mining		Gambling
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY		Recreational Facilities
Animal Science, Applied		FINE ARTS
Pastoral Activities		Dancing
PROPERTY		Drama
Property Exchange Transactions:		Literature
Property Relinquishment		Music
Renting		ENTERTAINMENT
Leasing		Entertainment Spectacles
Slavery		Lectures
Property Survey		Musical Productions
BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION		Theatrical Productions
Construction		COMMUNITY
Masonry Carpentry		Structures, Community
Building Trades, Misc.		Social Control
Building Supplies Industries		Poverty
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		Congregations
Skins, Work in		Dependency
Textile Manufacture		Disasters
Hardware Manufacture		Sodalities
Clothing Manufacture		Population Composition
Jewelry Manufacture		Family Relationships
Woodworking		Structures, Religious
Stone Industries		Structures, Educational
Smiths		
Vehicle Manufacture		
PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	<u>political:</u>	GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
Publishing		Administrative Agencies
Food Preservation		Taxation
Meat Packing Industry		Public Works
Food Preparation		Government Enterprise
SERVICE INDUSTRIES		Public Assistance
Food Service Industries		Government Regulation
Drinking Establishments		POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR
Domestic Service		Elections
Medical Care		LAW
Garment Care		Crime
Legal Personnel		Contracts
TRADE		Inheritance
Trade, Foreign		Administration
Trade, Domestic		Probate
MARKETING		Agency
Marketing, Wholesale		OFFENSES
Marketing, Retail		Property Offenses
Property, Real		Offenses Against the Person
Property, Moveable		Nonfulfillment of Obligations
Commissariat & Supply		Offenses Against the State
FINANCE		JUSTICE
Accounting		Litigation
Savings		Justice, Execution of
Investment		MILITARY
Speculation		Military Installations
Individual Enterprise		Military Organizations
LABOUR		WAR
Labour Supply		War, Instigation of
COMMUNICATION		Warfare
Press		
Postal System		
Public Opinion		
TRANSPORTATION		
Migration, Internal		
Immigration		
Emigration		
Travel		
Travel Services		
Highway Construction		
Highway Maintenance		
Highway Transport		
Highway Services, Auxillary		
Water Transport		

## NOTE: FOR EDITORIAL USE ONLY.

These terms have been extracted from George P. Murdock et. al., OUTLINE OF CULTURAL MATERIALS, 4th revised edition, New Haven, 1971. Some adaptation has occurred where primary terms are followed by secondary terms for computer indexing and retrieval. The terms and categories included here represent the actual information indexed for the 1983 material. The list does not include the entire index as outlined by Murdock.

Do not use without reference to the SUBJECT CROSS-REFERENCE GLOSSARY (for definitions) and to the selected examples showing APPLICATIONS OF SUBJECT CROSS-REFERENCE TERMS. For data entry, refer to the sequencing rules and punctuation standards for system indexing.



## COMMODITY CATEGORIES, SUB-CATEGORIES AND INDIVIDUAL TERMS

APPENDIX 4

LA	LIVE ANIMALS	ACCORDEON	Musical Instruments	PHG
	LIVESTOCK	ACCORDIANS	Musical Instruments	PHG
FFBI	FOOD, FEED, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	ACCORDIONS	Musical Instruments	PHG
	ALCOHOL-SPIRITS	ACCOUNT BOOKS	Stationary	MEP
	BEVERAGE	ACCOUNT-BOOKS	Stationary	MEP
	CEREAL-GRAIN	ACRYLIC	Textile	FM
	DAIRY	ADZES	Tool	OET
	FISH	AERATED-WATERS	Chemical	FM
	FOOD	AFTER-GRASS	Agriculture	OET
	FRUIT-VEGETABLE	ALAMODE	Textile	FM
	SPICE	ALARUMS	Household Goods	PHG
	SUGAR	ALBUMS	Stationary	MEP
	TOBACCO	ALE	Alcohol-Spirits	FFBT
		ALES	Beverage	FFBT
FM	CRUDE MATERIALS	ALLSPICE	Food	FFBT
	MINERAL	ALLUM	Spice	FFBT
	SKIN-CRUDE	ALMANAC	Stationary	MEP
	WOOD-CRUDE	ALMANACK	Marine	TCE
FM	FABRICATED MATERIALS	ALMOND	Food	FFBT
	CERAMIC	ALPACA	Textile-Fabricated	FM
	CHEMICAL	ALPACCAS	Textile-Fabricated	FM
	CORDAGE	ALPACHAS	Textile-Fabricated	FM
	METAL-FABRICATED	ALSPICE	Spice	FFBT
	ORNAMENTS	ALUMINUM	Metal-Fabricated	FM
	PAPER	ALUM	Chemical	FM
	SKIN-FABRICATED	AMONTILLADO	Alcohol-Spirits	FFBT
	STONE-FABRICATED	AMUNITION	Armaments	OET
	TEXTILE	ANCHOIVES	Food	FFBT
	TEXTILE-FABRICATED	ANCHOR	Marine	TCE
	WOOD-FABRICATED	ANCHOR-PALMS	Marine	TCE
		ANCHORS	Marine	TCE
		ANCHOR-STOCKS	Marine	TCE
MACH	MACHINERY	ANCHOVIES	Food	FFBT
	MACHINERY	ANDIRONS	Household Goods	PHG
TCE	TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	ANGORA	Textile	FM
	MARINE	ANIMALS	Games-Toys	PHG
	TRANSPORTATION-COMMUNICATION	APAULETS	Jewellery	PHG
OET	OTHER EQUIPMENT, TOOLS	APPAREL	Marine	TCE
	AGRICULTURE	APPLE-POTATOES	Food	FFBT
	ARMAMENTS	APPLES	Fruit-Vegetable	FFBT
	HARDWARE	APPOINTMENTS	Stationary	MEP
	TOOLS	APPURTENANCES	Marine	TCE
PHG	PERSONAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS	APRICOTS	Fruit-Vegetable	FFBT
	BEDDING	APRON	Clothing	PHG
	CLOTHING	APRONS	Textile-Fabricated	FM
	COSMETIC-TOILETRIES	ARCHITRAVES	Wood-Fabricated	FM
	CUTLERY	ARGOL	Food	FFBT
	FASHION-ACCESSORY	ARMCHAIRS	Furniture	PHG
	FOOTWEAR	ARMS	Textile-Fabricated	FM
	FURNITURE	ARMSLEEVES	Clothing	PHG
	GAMES-TOYS	ARROW-ROOT	Food	FFBT
	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	ARROWROOT	Food	FFBT
	JEWELLERY	ARTICLES	Clothing	PHG
	KITCHENWARE	ARTICLES	Games-Toys	PHG
	LIGHTING	ARTICLES	Household Goods	PHG
	MEDICAL AIDS	ARTICLES	Marine	TCE
	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	ASHLARS	Skin-Fabricated	FM
	NOTIONS	ASPARAGUS	Fruit-Vegetable	FFBT
	OUTERWEAR	ASTRAGALS	Tool	OET
MHP	MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS	ATLAS	Stationary	MEP
	CONTAINERS	ATTACHMENTS	Stationary	MEP
	PAPER	ATTORNEY	Stationary	MEP
	STATIONARY	ATTORNIES	Stationary	MEP
		AU-BOUQUET	Cosmetics-Toiletries	PHG
		AUGURS	Hardware	OET
		AU-VEVITIVER	Cosmetics-Toiletries	PHG
		AWLS	Tool	OET
		AXELTREES	Transportation-Communication	TCE
		AXES	Tool	OET
		BACKGAMMON	Games-Toys	PHG
		BACKGAMMON BOARDS	Games-Toys	PHG
		BACKS	Footwear	PHG
		BACKS	Household Goods	PHG
		BACON	Food	FFBT
		BACON-HAM	Meat	FFBT

NOTE: These product categories and sub-categories were adopted from the Statistics Canada TRADE OF CANADA COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION system at the outset of the Newfoundland Newspaper project (1979).

The "ANY FILES" were originally developed as a way of pulling together "any" term which related to the above categories and sub-categories, allowing retrieval at three levels, from most general to most specific.

("ANY" CLOTHING....

APPAREL  
APRON  
ARMSLEEVES  
ARTICLES  
BAND  
BANDANNAS  
BANDANNO  
BANDANNOES  
BARVELS  
BARVILS  
BASILS  
BAZILS

These terms are "primary" terms and are actually recorded with the descriptors and/or modifiers following each term in the process of transcription; a retrieval report for all "armsleeves", for example, would appear as a list where armsleeves would appear first, followed by the descriptive string. Similarly, retrieval for any clothing would also appear as an alphabetical list, in order of the primary term, followed by the descriptive string:  
e.g. "any" PORK:  
PORK; BEEF, 90 BARRELS PRIME; FLOUR, 1000 BARRELS BEST PORK; BUTTER; HAMS, SMOKED; PORTER; ALE  
PORK, IRISH MESS; BREAD; PEASE; OATMEAL; ALE  
PORK, 10 BARRELS QUEBEC; APPLES, 10 BARRELS AMERICAN



## THE PROCESS OF INTERPRETATION AND ORGANIZATION FOR RETRIEVAL

## APPENDIX 6

<p>To be sold, By William Allan, An Assortment of</p> <p>Iron Mongery, Cutlery, Woolendrapery, Linedrapery, Haberdashery, Mercery Saddlery Stationary, Pewter, dozen or more, A Variety of Curtain's Lines &amp; Tossels, Green &amp; Yellow Canvas for Window Blinds, Japan'd Cloak Pins very neat, different Paterns, Pulleys with Iron Pins, Fine Brass Wier Flower Sieve Bottoms 3d June, 1782</p>	<p>Subject Group: Product General Subject: Marketing Retail; Property, Moveable; Occupations: Merchant ? Product Category: Fabricated Materials; Other Equipment and Tools; Transportation Communication Equipment; Personal Household Goods; Miscellaneous End Products; Food, Feed, Beverages, Tobacco Product Sub-Category: Alcohol-Spirits; Beverages; Textile- Fabricated; Tools; Hardware; Transport- ation Communication; Household Goods; Jewellery; Cutlery; Stationary</p> <p>Place: Halifax County ?; Halifax ? Time: 17820603 People: Allan, William - Merchant ? Product: (see APPENDIX 5 for example of term sequencing and category/sub-category classifica- tion.)</p>
<p>For Sale, a new house, 42 X 36 feet, in Lunenburg, encircled by a pale fence, 3 rooms with fireplaces, 3 bed-rooms, a kitchen on the first floor, a garret and a frost-free cellar. A GARDEN adjoins the house. Also, a STABLE large enough for 2 or 3 cows or horses. Also, a WHARF and a STONE 42 X 15 feet, placed in the rear of the garden on said Wharf. Also ten town lots, inclosed by a board fence one-quarter mile from the house, laid with grass and is suitable for a garden. Indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For particulars Enquire of Major Cortland, Halifax or John Shoals on the premises in Lunenburg. (Weekly Chronicle Vol. V, #257 1791 06 11)</p>	<p>Subject Group: Land General Subject: Property; Property Exchange Transactions; Marketing, Real Property; Law, Agency; Agricultural Practices; Occupations: Soldier Land Type: Farms ?; Town Lots Land Features: Buildings; Houses; House Interiors; Stables; Gardens; Wharves; Stores; Fences Place: Lunenburg County ?; Lunenburg ?; Halifax County ?; Halifax</p> <p>Time: 17910611 People: Cortland, Major - Soldier, Advertiser; Shoals, John - Advertiser</p>
<p>Stolen from the House of Ensign Owen, of the 59th Regiment, Five SILVER TEA SPOONS, mark'd with a Crest, a Hand and Wheat-sheaf. Whoever will give Information of the above Spoons to Lieutenant Huson of Said Regiment, so that the Thief may be brought to Justice, shall receive a Reward of Four Dollars. N.B. If the above Spoons should be offer'd for sale it is requested they may be stopped.</p>	<p>Subject Group: Crime General Subject: Law; Crime; Offenses; Property Offenses; Military; Military Organization; Community; Social Control; Property; Property Exchange Transactions; Theft; Regiment; 59th; Occupations: Soldier; Household Goods; Cutlery; Halifax Motifs; Reward Place: Halifax County ?; Halifax ? People: Owen, Ensign - Soldier; Huson, Lieutenant - Soldier</p>
<p>Deserted. From his Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, the 10th Instant. Ruben Richardson, Soldier, Aged 19 Years, five Feet one Inch high, short Black hair, black Complexion, dark hazel eyes, a Labourer, born in New-England, had on a Regimental Jacket, plad Waistcoat, and gray Dr-clovers. Supposed he is gone to TRURO, where he was apprehended for Desertion a few weeks ago, brought to the Regiment, tried and sentenced five hundred Lashes, but at the request of several people was pardoned. Whoever therefore secures the above Deserter, so that he may be brought to the Regiment shall receive from the Commanding Officer Three Pounds Reward Halifax, Nov. 19th, 1773</p>	<p>Subject Group: Military General Subject: Military Organization; Offenses; Offences Against the State; Community; Social Control; Justice; Litigation; Desertion; Regiment of Foot; 59th; Occupations: Soldier; Occupations: Labourer; Physical Description; Clothing; Punishment; Reward. Place: Colchester County; Truro; Halifax County; Halifax; New England Time: 17731119 People: Richardson, Ruben - Soldier, Labourer</p>

textual  
datastructuring  
for  
multi-faceted  
retrieval  
possibilities